

## WOOD ORIGIN DECLARATION

<b>Mill name:</b>	Sappi Maastricht B.V.
<b>Mill location:</b>	Biesenweg 16, 6211 AA Maastricht, The Netherlands
<b>Reporting period:</b>	1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
<b>Date of issue:</b>	18 April 2023
<b>Product groups within scope:</b>	Graphic Paper, Packaging and Speciality Paper and Board

This declaration refers to the countries of harvest and tree species that may have been used in the production of the woodfibre based products within the scope of this statement.

COUNTRY	SHARE	TREE SPECIES
Chile	21,42%	
Spain	20,06%	
Brazil	15,51%	
France	13,80%	
Portugal	11,50%	
Finland	7,12%	
Uruguay	6,20%	
Belgium	1,40%	
Latvia	1,31%	
Luxembourg	0,41%	
Mozambique	0,28%	
Estonia	0,26%	
South Africa	0,19%	
Czech Republic	0,17%	
Germany	0,15%	
Kingdom of Eswatini	0,12%	
Russia	0,06%	
Argentina	0,02%	
Netherlands	0,01%	
Paraguay	<0,01%	
Poland	<0,01%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100,00%</b>	<b>Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>), Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>), Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>, <i>Betula pubescens</i>, <i>Betula pubescens (alba)</i>), Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus benthamii</i>, <i>Eucalyptus bicostata</i>, <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis (rostrata)</i>, <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>, <i>Eucalyptus cloeziana</i>, <i>Eucalyptus delegatensis</i> R. Baker, <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>, <i>Eucalyptus dunnii</i>, <i>Eucalyptus fastigata</i>, <i>Eucalyptus fraxinoides</i>, <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>, <i>Eucalyptus globulus Labill.</i>, <i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>, <i>Eucalyptus grandis X Eucalyptus camaldunensis hybrid</i>, <i>Eucalyptus grandis X Eucalyptus nitens hybrid</i>, <i>Eucalyptus grandis X Eucalyptus tereticornis hybrid</i>, <i>Eucalyptus hibrido</i>, <i>Eucalyptus macarthurii</i>, <i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>, <i>Eucalyptus maidenii</i>, <i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>, <i>Eucalyptus nitens</i>, <i>Eucalyptus regnans</i>, <i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>, <i>Eucalyptus smithii</i>, <i>Eucalyptus urograndis</i>, <i>Eucalyptus urophylla</i>, <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>), Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>), Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>), Oak (<i>Quercus robur (pedunculata)</i>), Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>), Poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)</b>

**Sappi Europe****WOODFIBRE SOURCING AND DUE DILIGENCE:**

The mill is certified against ISO 9001, 14001, and 45001 ([212991-2017-AHSONLD-RvA](#)), FSC® ([SGSCH-COC/CW-003171](#); FSC® C015022), and PEFC ([SGSCH-PEFC-COC-000387](#); PEFC/07-32-76) Chain of Custody standards. Sappi exclusively procures woodfibre raw material which meets at least the requirements of FSC Controlled Wood as well as PEFC and SFI (where applicable) Due Diligence System (DDS) requirements. Sappi's DDS complies with the requirements of the [EU Timber Regulation](#) (EUTR-Regulation (EU) No 995/2010), and also with the US Lacey Act, Australian Illegal Logging Prohibition Act, and UK Timber and Timber Products Placing on the Market Regulations (UKTR). All fibre procurement is in accordance with the commitments and ambitions stated in the [Sappi Group Woodfibre Procurement Policy](#). Tree species identified as endangered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) are neither utilized nor imported. Based on Sappi's own and the PEFC and FSC positions, any utilization of Russian or Belarussian wood was suspended in March 2022 until further notice. All certificates are available at [sappi.com](#).

**Sappi Europe** Chaussée de la Hulpe 166, B-1170 Brussels, BelgiumLeena Hytönen, Global Certification Manager, e-mail: [leena.hytonen@sappi.com](mailto:leena.hytonen@sappi.com)